

GLEBOV, Petr Vasil'yevich, inzhener; KOCHUROV, P.M., redaktor; VERINA ,
G.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Organization of production in locomotive repair shops] Organi-
zatsiya proizvodstva na parovoze-remontnykh zavodakh. Moskva,
Gos.transportnoe zhel-dos.izd-vo, 1955. 309 p. (MIRA 8:11)
(Locomotives--Repairs)

GLEBOV, P.V., inzhener; PETUKHOV, A.A., inzhener.

New regulations for major and minor repairing of railroad passenger cars. Zhel.dor.transp. 32 no.8:52-53 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)

RYABOVA, T.S.; GLEBOV, R.N.; SHABAROVA, L.A.; PRIGORNYEV, M.A.

Synthesis of methyl ester of 4-phenyl-L-phenylalanine by the
carbodiimide method. Dokl. AN SSSR 197 no.3:963-965 N 1963.
(MIRA 1:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavlena akademikom A.N.Belozerskim.

GLEBOV, R.M.; ZAYTSEVA, G.N.; BELOZERSKIY, A.N.

Species specificity of soluble ribonucleic acids and aminoacyl-
s-RNA synthetases in chordates. Biokhimiya 30 no. 3:586-596
My-Je '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Gosudarstvennogo univertsiteta imeni
Lomonosova, Moskva.

PETROV, Sergey Pavlovich; b. 1914, 06, 06; KAZAN, Tatar ASSR, USSR; b. 1914, 06, 06; KAZAN, Tatar ASSR, USSR.

[Notes: Places of Tenzel] Signature Walter Tenzel, Tenzel,
1944 - 1945, 1946 - 1947, 1948 - 1949, 1950 - 1951, 1952 - 1953, 1954 - 1955, 1956 - 1957, 1958 - 1959, 1960 - 1961, 1962 - 1963, 1964 - 1965, 1966 - 1967, 1968 - 1969, 1970 - 1971, 1972 - 1973, 1974 - 1975, 1976 - 1977, 1978 - 1979, 1980 - 1981, 1982 - 1983, 1984 - 1985, 1986 - 1987, 1988 - 1989, 1990 - 1991, 1992 - 1993, 1994 - 1995, 1996 - 1997, 1998 - 1999, 2000 - 2001, 2002 - 2003, 2004 - 2005, 2006 - 2007, 2008 - 2009, 2010 - 2011, 2012 - 2013, 2014 - 2015, 2016 - 2017, 2018 - 2019, 2020 - 2021, 2022 - 2023, 2024 - 2025, 2026 - 2027, 2028 - 2029, 2030 - 2031, 2032 - 2033, 2034 - 2035, 2036 - 2037, 2038 - 2039, 2040 - 2041, 2042 - 2043, 2044 - 2045, 2046 - 2047, 2048 - 2049, 2050 - 2051, 2052 - 2053, 2054 - 2055, 2056 - 2057, 2058 - 2059, 2060 - 2061, 2062 - 2063, 2064 - 2065, 2066 - 2067, 2068 - 2069, 2070 - 2071, 2072 - 2073, 2074 - 2075, 2076 - 2077, 2078 - 2079, 2080 - 2081, 2082 - 2083, 2084 - 2085, 2086 - 2087, 2088 - 2089, 2090 - 2091, 2092 - 2093, 2094 - 2095, 2096 - 2097, 2098 - 2099, 2100 - 2101, 2102 - 2103, 2104 - 2105, 2106 - 2107, 2108 - 2109, 2110 - 2111, 2112 - 2113, 2114 - 2115, 2116 - 2117, 2118 - 2119, 2120 - 2121, 2122 - 2123, 2124 - 2125, 2126 - 2127, 2128 - 2129, 2130 - 2131, 2132 - 2133, 2134 - 2135, 2136 - 2137, 2138 - 2139, 2140 - 2141, 2142 - 2143, 2144 - 2145, 2146 - 2147, 2148 - 2149, 2150 - 2151, 2152 - 2153, 2154 - 2155, 2156 - 2157, 2158 - 2159, 2160 - 2161, 2162 - 2163, 2164 - 2165, 2166 - 2167, 2168 - 2169, 2170 - 2171, 2172 - 2173, 2174 - 2175, 2176 - 2177, 2178 - 2179, 2180 - 2181, 2182 - 2183, 2184 - 2185, 2186 - 2187, 2188 - 2189, 2190 - 2191, 2192 - 2193, 2194 - 2195, 2196 - 2197, 2198 - 2199, 2200 - 2201, 2202 - 2203, 2204 - 2205, 2206 - 2207, 2208 - 2209, 2210 - 2211, 2212 - 2213, 2214 - 2215, 2216 - 2217, 2218 - 2219, 2220 - 2221, 2222 - 2223, 2224 - 2225, 2226 - 2227, 2228 - 2229, 2230 - 2231, 2232 - 2233, 2234 - 2235, 2236 - 2237, 2238 - 2239, 2240 - 2241, 2242 - 2243, 2244 - 2245, 2246 - 2247, 2248 - 2249, 2250 - 2251, 2252 - 2253, 2254 - 2255, 2256 - 2257, 2258 - 2259, 2260 - 2261, 2262 - 2263, 2264 - 2265, 2266 - 2267, 2268 - 2269, 2270 - 2271, 2272 - 2273, 2274 - 2275, 2276 - 2277, 2278 - 2279, 2280 - 2281, 2282 - 2283, 2284 - 2285, 2286 - 2287, 2288 - 2289, 2290 - 2291, 2292 - 2293, 2294 - 2295, 2296 - 2297, 2298 - 2299, 2300 - 2301, 2302 - 2303, 2304 - 2305, 2306 - 2307, 2308 - 2309, 2310 - 2311, 2312 - 2313, 2314 - 2315, 2316 - 2317, 2318 - 2319, 2320 - 2321, 2322 - 2323, 2324 - 2325, 2326 - 2327, 2328 - 2329, 2330 - 2331, 2332 - 2333, 2334 - 2335, 2336 - 2337, 2338 - 2339, 2340 - 2341, 2342 - 2343, 2344 - 2345, 2346 - 2347, 2348 - 2349, 2350 - 2351, 2352 - 2353, 2354 - 2355, 2356 - 2357, 2358 - 2359, 2360 - 2361, 2362 - 2363, 2364 - 2365, 2366 - 2367, 2368 - 2369, 2370 - 2371, 2372 - 2373, 2374 - 2375, 2376 - 2377, 2378 - 2379, 2380 - 2381, 2382 - 2383, 2384 - 2385, 2386 - 2387, 2388 - 2389, 2390 - 2391, 2392 - 2393, 2394 - 2395, 2396 - 2397, 2398 - 2399, 2400 - 2401, 2402 - 2403, 2404 - 2405, 2406 - 2407, 2408 - 2409, 2410 - 2411, 2412 - 2413, 2414 - 2415, 2416 - 2417, 2418 - 2419, 2420 - 2421, 2422 - 2423, 2424 - 2425, 2426 - 2427, 2428 - 2429, 2430 - 2431, 2432 - 2433, 2434 - 2435, 2436 - 2437, 2438 - 2439, 2440 - 2441, 2442 - 2443, 2444 - 2445, 2446 - 2447, 2448 - 2449, 2450 - 2451, 2452 - 2453, 2454 - 2455, 2456 - 2457, 2458 - 2459, 2460 - 2461, 2462 - 2463, 2464 - 2465, 2466 - 2467, 2468 - 2469, 2470 - 2471, 2472 - 2473, 2474 - 2475, 2476 - 2477, 2478 - 2479, 2480 - 2481, 2482 - 2483, 2484 - 2485, 2486 - 2487, 2488 - 2489, 2490 - 2491, 2492 - 2493, 2494 - 2495, 2496 - 2497, 2498 - 2499, 2500 - 2501, 2502 - 2503, 2504 - 2505, 2506 - 2507, 2508 - 2509, 2510 - 2511, 2512 - 2513, 2514 - 2515, 2516 - 2517, 2518 - 2519, 2520 - 2521, 2522 - 2523, 2524 - 2525, 2526 - 2527, 2528 - 2529, 2530 - 2531, 2532 - 2533, 2534 - 2535, 2536 - 2537, 2538 - 2539, 2540 - 2541, 2542 - 2543, 2544 - 2545, 2546 - 2547, 2548 - 2549, 2550 - 2551, 2552 - 2553, 2554 - 2555, 2556 - 2557, 2558 - 2559, 2560 - 2561, 2562 - 2563, 2564 - 2565, 2566 - 2567, 2568 - 2569, 2570 - 2571, 2572 - 2573, 2574 - 2575, 2576 - 2577, 2578 - 2579, 2580 - 2581, 2582 - 2583, 2584 - 2585, 2586 - 2587, 2588 - 2589, 2590 - 2591, 2592 - 2593, 2594 - 2595, 2596 - 2597, 2598 - 2599, 2600 - 2601, 2602 - 2603, 2604 - 2605, 2606 - 2607, 2608 - 2609, 2610 - 2611, 2612 - 2613, 2614 - 2615, 2616 - 2617, 2618 - 2619, 2620 -

MAL'TSEV, Terentiy Semenovich, laureat Stalinskoy premii; GLEBOV, S.,
redaktor; SUMANOV, Ye., redaktor; BELYAKOV, M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Through experience to knowledge] Cherez opyt - v nauku. Izd. 2-oe,
ispr. i dop. Kurgan, izd-vo "Krasnyi Kurgan, " 1955. 471 p.
(Agriculture) (MLRA 9:9)

LESYUIS, A., inzhener; GLEBOV, S., inzhener.

LPG quick-acting moisture meter. Muk.-elev.prom. 22 no.4:16
Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Ukrglavraszhirmaslo.
(Grain elevators--Equipment and supplies)(Moisture)

GLEBOV, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROYAK, S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using cinder and slags from the electric power stations near Moscow
in producing building materials. Stroil. mat. 2 no.10:13 0 '56.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Cinder) (Slag)

HEROV, S. A.

3. 11. 1941

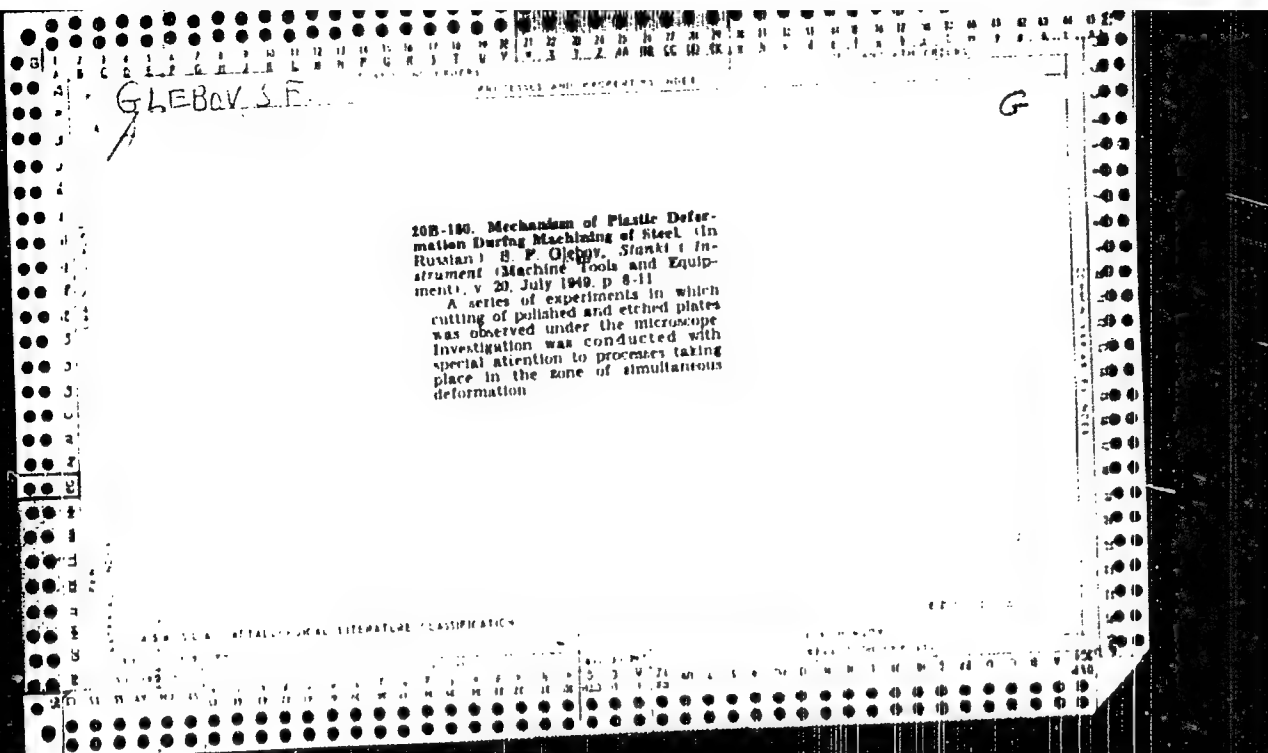
Dissertation: "Investigation of the Role of Industrial Materials in the Building Materials."

16 April 42

Central Industrial Materials

SO Vecheryaya Moskva

Sum 71



GLEBOV, S.F.

B

Operation of an Auxiliary Cutting Edge. In: *Annals of the Stankin Instrument-Making Tools and Equipment*, v. 21, Aug. 1950, p. 21-24.

The above was investigated in order to determine the nature of the process of secondary cutting and the mode of action of the secondary edge. Theory of the process of auxiliary cutting developed on the basis of experimental results permits logical design of cutting tools for different applications.

AS 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GLEBOV, S.F., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

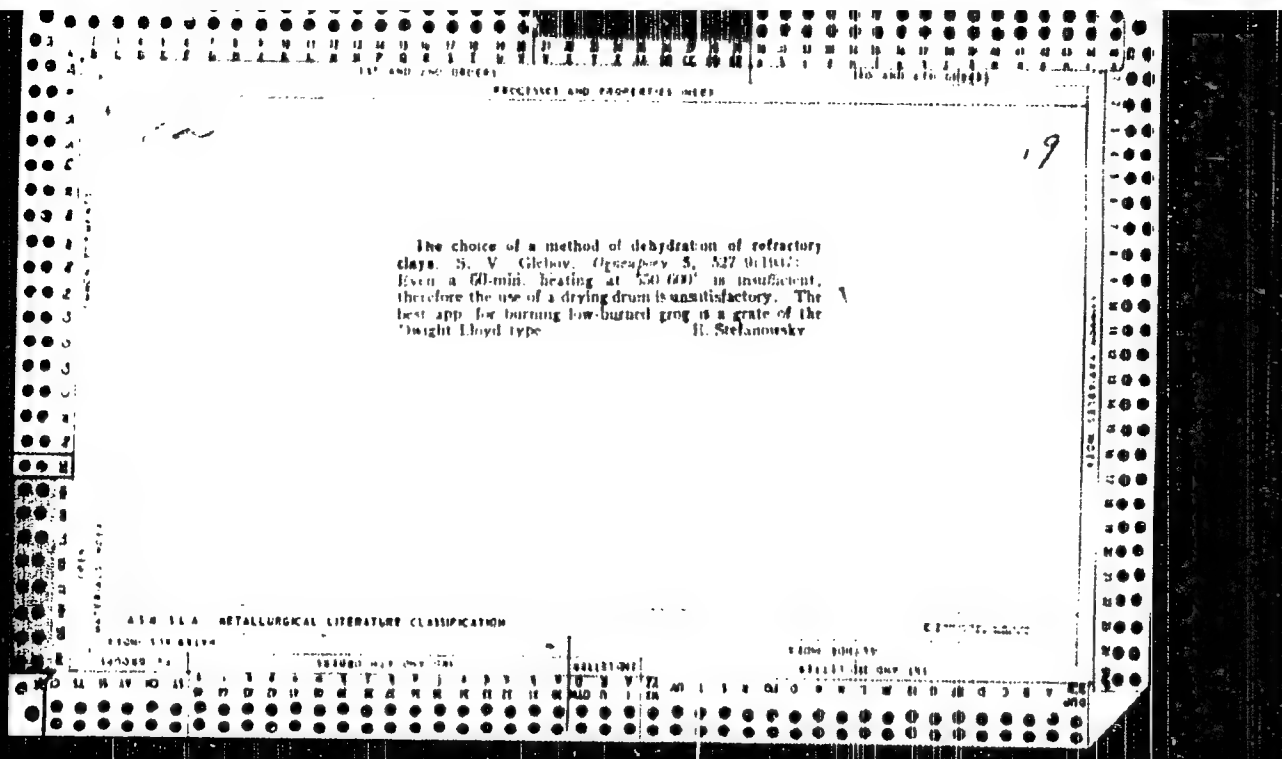
Military medical expert examination in vascular disorders of the
brain. Voен.-med.zhur. no.9:50-51 S '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE--JURISPRUDENCE)
(MEDICINE, MILITARY)

DEBOY, R. G. (1944) - 1944

possibility of living in part of the world. (Based on the
testimony of the men. Note, the date is '64' (1945)

GLEBOV, "A.", polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Wage history and its significance in military medical expertise.
Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:40-44 '64. (MIRA 18:5)



100 AND 200 ORDERS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES

Preparation and testing of refractory putties in boiler furnaces. N. V. Glebov and A. K. Pavlov. *Ogneupor* 5, 607-608 (1937). - Coating with chromite and chrome-magnesite increases the life of gaseous linings about 100%.

P. F. Stefanovsky

100 AND 200 ORDERS

ASB 11.4. INFORMATIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 AND 200 ORDERS

Monolithic floors of tunnel kiln cars from refractory
concrete. S. A. Gilev and E. A. Gerasimov. *Stroitel'stvo*
6, 12, 6 Nov 1965. Floors made from aluminum concrete
were an effective substitute for refractory floors.

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1965-1966

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19

The choice of a lining for revolving kilns for the burning of cement clinker. S. V. Glebov. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Inst. Osnovnykh Issled.* No. 14, 66-100; *Chim. Zvezd.* 1940, 1, 2367. For lining the interior, among the following are recommended: for readily burned clinker, use grise contg. not under 88% Al_2O_3 and having a porosity of not over 20%, or talc contg. at least 30% MgO ; for av. clinker, use chrome magnesite contg. not over 50% MgO or brick contg. 65-72% Al_2O_3 ; for clinker difficult to sinter, use unburned chrome magnesite, or chromite concrete or chrome magnesite brick contg. not over 50% MgO .
M. G. Moore

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	SECTION	SUBSECTION	DETAILS	REMARKS
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
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100	100	100	100	100

Pressed blast-furnace brick high in grog. N. V. Gerasimov, *Ogneopromy*, 1940, No. 1, 11-22; *Chem. Zvesti*, 1940, II, 115; *Chem. Abstr.*, 36, 5967 (1942). The pressing process for high grog materials was tested at the Semiluk grog work. Results are reported, and plant scale experiments are described. A description is given of the chemical and granulometric composition of the material. Grog containing Al_2O_3 , 40.30 and Fe_2O_3 , 1.54%, was mixed with 15% Chasov Yar clay (Al_2O_3 , 30.00, Fe_2O_3 , 1.49, and ignition loss 0.02%) and 1.5% sulfite pulp as binder, after which it was ground so that 70% had a grain size less than 0.5 mm. The material was then formed into brick on the Bevil-N. press and fired in a tunnel kiln at 1410° to 1430°. The product was satisfactory. *Cl. Ceram. Abstr.*, 23 (9) 153 (1944).

Pressed blast-furnace brick high in grog. B. V. Gébroy.
December 8, 11 221(1940); *Chem. Zvesti.* 1940, 11, 118. —
The pressing process for high-grog materials (cf. C. A. 33,
61414) was tested at the Sverdlovsk grog works. Results
are reported and plant-scale expts. are described. A de-
scription is given of the chem. and granulometric compo-
sition of the material. Grog (contg. Al_2O_3 10.30 and Fe_2O_3 1.34%)
was mixed with 18% Tschussow jar clay (Al_2O_3 39.10,
 Fe_2O_3 1.40 and ignition loss 9.92%) and 1.5% sulfite pulp
as binder, after which it was ground so that 70% had a
grain size less than 0.5 mm. The material was then
formed into brick on the Lloyd-X press and burned in
tunnel kiln at 1419-30°. The product was satisfactory.
M. G. Mewse

M. G. Moore

ASME B16 METALLURGICAL LITIGATION CLASSIFICATION

1010 李 强 周 建

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040

R

Glebov, S. V., and Tikhonova, L. A. REFRAC-
TORYS FOR BOILER GRATES WITH LIQUID COOLING.
Technique, 8, 10, 520 (1960). Refractory cements to
be used as protective coatings for the water tubes of the
cooling screens in boiler grates with liquid slag removal
have as yet received little attention. The authors have in-
vestigated a number of mixtures in the laboratory and in
an experimental grate burning high ash second grade pul-
verized coal. Chemical and physicochemical properties
are tabulated of cements containing andalusite, fire clay,
grog andalusite, chrome magnesite, silicon carbide, and
fire clay grog of various gradings. A chrome magnesite
mixture bonded with aluminum cement is recommended
for those parts of the screens exposed to particularly severe
conditions and two fire clay grog aluminum cement mix-
tures are suggested for other positions. Refractory mix-
tures for filling the Railey screen plates (see *Rail. Ind.*
Chem. Sec., 17, 55, 1958), were also studied. The
filling body from imported American plant was subjected
to granulometric and chemical analysis and was success-
fully imitated in the laboratory. Two chrome magnesite
mixtures loaded with fire clay were found to be equally
successful in the experimental grate.

1205. PRESSED HIGH-GROG REFRACTORIES. Glebov, S.V. and Parklit, A.K. (Trudy Vsesoyuz Inst. Ogneporov, 1945, No.19, 98).

The production of fireclay refractories, in particular blast furnace blocks, from mixtures containing 85-90% of grog is described. Laboratory and production trials are reported. The influence of forming pressure, grog content, firing temperature of grog, grog grading, type of grog, moisture content of batch, etc. were studied. PRESSED firebricks of high-grog content are characterized by accuracy of shape and high resistance to spalling conditions.

GLEBOV, S.V., redaktor.

[Lightweight refractory materials.] Legkovosnye ognepory. Pod obshchei
red. S.V.Glebova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1945. 157 p. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy institut nauchno-issledova-
tel'skikh i preys'etnykh rabot ogneporno-y promyshlennosti.
(Refractory materials)

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Review of literature on heat-insulating refractories. S. A. Gerasimov, V. V. Gerasimov, G. G. Gerasimov, *Inst. Nauch. Issledovaniy, Priklad. Rabot. Otkrytye Prom., Inst. Otkrytye Prom., Uchen. Otkrytiya*, 1945, pp. 5-30. Classification, manufacture, properties, and methods of testing are given. 39 references. B. Z. K.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

111 AND 112 GREEN

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES IND 8

7

Methods of testing thermal stability and reheat shrinkage of lightweight refractories. S. V. GERMov and V. P. ZHIGINA. *Vysokaya Temperaturi i Tverdye Spetsialnye Proekt Rast Otkrytoe Prom. Inst. Otkrytoe, Legko Otkrytoe, 1945, pp 11-39.* In the absence of a panel installation, the thermal shock cycle consisted of heating in an electric furnace followed by cooling in air. Products of low thermal stability should be heated to 850°C and those of high thermal stability to 1,200°C. In testing reheat shrinkage, the authors suggest a test temperature of 1,100°C, rise of temperature to occur in not less than 20 hr., holding at 1,100°C for 24 hr., use of an oil fired heating furnace with oxidizing atmosphere, and the use of whole brick. B. Z. K.

ASB 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100.01 100.02 100.03 100.04 100.05 100.06 100.07 100.08 100.09 100.10 100.11 100.12 100.13 100.14 100.15 100.16 100.17 100.18 100.19 100.20 100.21 100.22 100.23 100.24 100.25 100.26 100.27 100.28 100.29 100.30 100.31 100.32 100.33 100.34 100.35 100.36 100.37 100.38 100.39 100.40 100.41 100.42 100.43 100.44 100.45 100.46 100.47 100.48 100.49 100.50 100.51 100.52 100.53 100.54 100.55 100.56 100.57 100.58 100.59 100.60 100.61 100.62 100.63 100.64 100.65 100.66 100.67 100.68 100.69 100.70 100.71 100.72 100.73 100.74 100.75 100.76 100.77 100.78 100.79 100.80 100.81 100.82 100.83 100.84 100.85 100.86 100.87 100.88 100.89 100.90 100.91 100.92 100.93 100.94 100.95 100.96 100.97 100.98 100.99 100.00

C

Manufacture of lightweight refractories by chemical method.
 S. V. GUR'YAN AND F. I. MUR'NIKOV. *Vysokozhigushchaya Glinenaya Pechka*. *Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Proekt. Rabot Otkrytykh Prom. Inst. Otkrytykh, Lezhen Otkrytykh*. 1945, pp. 40-60. Raw materials were (1) Lyubytin plastic clay, analyzing SiO_2 50.02, Al_2O_3 28.76, Fe_2O_3 1.61, CaO 1.40, CaO 0.80, MgO 0.51, and ignition loss 10.78%, having a grain composition of 2 mm 1 to 5, 1 mm 30 to 35, 0.5 mm 14 to 18, 0.2 mm 30 to 35, and <0.2 mm 18 to 20%; and sintering completely at 1250°C. (2) *grog* (clust obtained in grinding blast furnace refractories, analyzing SiO_2 55.02, Al_2O_3 38.00, Fe_2O_3 2.11, CaO 2.73, CaO 0.73, MgO 0.21%, and consisting of 0.2 mm 12.6 and <0.2 mm 87.4%. Slip was prepared from clay 5.6, *grog* 80.0, dolomite 2.8, and gypsum 5.6%; the consistency of the slip prior to gas formation was that of thick cream. Sulfuric acid (4 to 3%) was added in an amount of 10.5% by weight of the dry components. The desirable water temperature is 8° to 20°. The products were dried at 20° to 30°, after 7 days the moisture content dropped from 30.5 to 8%. The brick were fired in periodic kilns, in the upper four rows, above other ware which was being fired at 1210° to 1300°, the firing lasted

152 hr. The brick were free of all cracks, deformations, and other defects. Characteristics were as follows: refractoriness 1710°C, bulk density 0.74, compressive strength 40 to 41 kg/cm², initial deformation 1100° under 0.8 kg/cm² and 1000° under 1.8 kg/cm²; formation of cracks after 1 thermal shock cycle (1300° followed by air cooling) and over 20% weight loss after 4 to 5 cycles, reheat shrinkage at 1100° for 24 hr 5 to 7%, and at 1350° for 4 hr 3.5 to 4%; and coefficient of heat conductivity at 200°, 100°, 600°, and 800°, 0.151, 0.141, 0.145, and 0.218 kg cal/m² °C hr, respectively.

B. Z. K.

ASH S. L. A. DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GLEBOV G. V.

Frothed grog lightweight refractories. G. V. GLEBOV, M. N. GRENZLER, and E. A. GERMAN. *Vysokaya Temperaturi i Nauchno-Tekhnicheskii Proekt. Rabot. Otsenki. Prava, Ind. Otkrytiya, Legkov Omentory*, 1945, pp. 81-113. Extensive data are given on the manufacture of frothed lightweight grog refractories. Best results were obtained with a mix composed of 30% ground frothed lightweight brick (Okhomya clay 15, Chirsov Yar clay 15, Vladimirsk kolin 15, frothed lightweight brick dust 25%) and 50% binder (Chirsov-Yar clay and 2% sulfite cellulose extract). Characteristics of this brick were as follows: complete shrinkage 0.64%, bulk density 0.90, compressive strength 31.5 kg/cm², refractoriness 1710°C, and reheat shrinkage 0.54%. Further improvement is possible by raising the firing temperature to 1410° and using ground frothed lightweight brick fired at 1410°.

R. Z. K.

GLEBOV S. V.

Manufacture of heat resistant lightweight refractories with a bulk density of 0.5 to 1.0 by using combustible admixtures. S. V. GLEBOV, V. A. GOL'DIN, E. A. GERMAN, and V. M. SHAP. IZV. Vsesoyuz. Gosstroi. Inst. Nauch. Tekhnol. i Proekt. Rabot. Otkrytoe Prom. i St. Otkrytoe Prom. Otkrytoe Prom. 1945, pp. 114-30. Extensive data are given on laboratory and commercial scale manufacture of lightweight refractories with the aid of combustible admixtures. A flowsheet is given. B.Z.R.

100
S. V. Gilyov, *Izvestiya*, 1965, No. 1, 51-52.
Studies showed that greater care during the pouring of
steel and better methods of manufacturing refractory
products will minimize impurities in steel. An increased
Al₂O₃ content in refractories is recommended for use when
melting steel with a high Mn content. 1. references
MAY

CM 9

Refractory problems in connection with the use of oxygen in heavy iron processes. S. V. Glebov. *Khrom* 1946, No. 2-3, 18. The refractory lining of the walls of an acid converter is affected by the action of acid slag formed during conversion. The bottom plate and the tuyères, being exposed to Fe and Mn oxides for long periods, corrode quickly. When high-Si Fe is being melted, a crust often forms on the walls; when C is used, formation of crust is less likely. Other factors are the same as in the acid process, but with temp. higher by 100-150°. In the converter, the refractory must withstand a temp. of approx. 1800° for approx. 5-10 min. On completion of the melt, when metal is removed, the temp. of the lining falls to 1250-1300°; when melting is continued it rises to 1800° in 15 min. Various special refractories are described. Unsuccessful trials were made with 15 types of tuyères, all of which were of no further use after one melt. In the blast furnace, O raises the temp. near the tuyères 200-300° above normal, and makes the furnace more suitable for melting ferrous alloys and aluminum logs. In these circumstances the lining around the bushes and the hearth is exposed to the action of refractory slag with a high percentage of CaO or Al₂O₃, and a melting temp. greater than 1550°. In the hearth the temp. is 100-150° above normal, while in the stack it is lower. The gases contain less N and up to 45% of CO. H. A.

Heat insulating refractories. H. V. GUMOV. *Ekon. Tekhn.* 4 [3] 9-16 (1947).--G. reviews classification and methods of manufacture. Characteristics of Soviet-made products are compared with those of foreign makes. Only the frothed brick compares favorably with the American made product, the curve of the coefficient of heat conductivity for the interval 200° to 800°C runs close to that of the Armstrong brick. B. Z. K.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS		SUBGROUPS										SUBSUBGROUPS										SUBSUBSUBGROUPS																												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	

19

CA

Production of higher-quality blast-furnace refractories at the Semikludskoye brickworks. S. V. Glebov, A. K. Karlik, I. A. Savkovich, and R. B. Muhalenko. *Ognespery* 17, 152-65(1947)(in Russian).--Detailed technological description of the production of a refractory with characteristics comparing favorably with those of a "typical American firebrick" (Rus. C.A. 40, 43MF); the product, SiO_2 51.0-51.3, Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 46.1-46.5, Fe_2O_3 1.32-1.39%, has d. 3.12-3.17, apparent porosity 10.5-15.9%, compressive strength 602-714 kg./sq. cm., refractoriness 1740-1750°, temp. of beginning deformation (under 2 kg./sq. cm.) 1406°, compression of 4 and 40% at 1470° and 1570°, resp., interval of softening 165°, gas permeability 0.659 l./sq. m./min. H_2O . N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSED AND PROPOSED FOR

8 3 18

2

Production of improved blast-furnace brick at the Semiluki gog factory. S. V. GILBOV, A. K. KARAKUL, I. A. SAVKOVICH, AND R. S. MAL'CHENKO. *Doklady* 12 (1952) 65 (1947). Details are given on the manufacture of high quality blast furnace brick from 85% gog made with 10% technical alumina and 15% Chaox Yar clay. A refractory with the following characteristics was obtained: SiO_2 51.3%, Al_2O_3 45.5%, and FeO 1.0%; density 2.17 gm/cm³; apparent porosity 15.9%; compressive strength 714 kg/cm²; reheat shrinkage at 1300°C 0.10%; refractoriness 1750°C. These values are compared with those reported by T. G. Ess (Czech. *Industri*, 1946, Aug., p. 141) for a typical blast furnace brick in the 1.5-2.0% range.

ASB 55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Справочник по контролю качества
1948

1087. THE USE OF THE STATISTICAL METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE QUALITIES OF REFRACTORIES. S. V. Glebov (*Огнеупоры*, 13, 118, 1948). The statistical method is a useful aid for analyzing production processes and controlling the quality of products in refractory factories. In certain circumstances correlation diagrams make it possible to establish a connection between certain qualities of a product, for instance between bulk density and porosity and between bulk density and cold crushing strength. This makes it possible to check the qualities of a refractory without submitting it to laboratory tests. The statistical method could be used with great advantage for controlling the quality of bricks made by the dry-press method. (5 figs., 1 table.)

1 A.

Selection and test of refractory materials resistant to fluorides and hydrogen fluoride. S. V. Gekhov and I. A. Tikhonova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR* 195, 112-113 (1959). Materials were tested by heating (1) fluorite and a mixt. of fluorite and nepheline in a cavity made in the refractory, (2) some materials in the presence of steam in a tank made of the refractory, and (3) the refractory in a tubular elec. furnace in the presence of air, HF, and steam. Pure molten CaF_2 at 1500° had a stronger action than a mixt. of air, HF, and nepheline at 1200°. The action of the mixt. of air, HF, and steam increased with rising temp. and with increasing concn. of HF and steam. Corrosion by CaF_2 was detd. not only by the reaction of F but also by the formation of CaO which reacted with acid oxides at high temps. Heat resistance was shown by magnesite brick and fused mullite. Fused mullite decompd. somewhat in a thin surface layer but showed no penetration. Comparative evaluation was difficult because of the absence of quant. data characterizing the destruction, and the specific behavior of different types of refractories under the action of HF + H_2O mixt. (16-18% concn. and temp. 1400°). Satisfactory resistance was shown by high- Al_2O_3 and multi-grog shapes but it is possible that at higher temps. and concns. of HF they would fail. Optical counts. of new type formations in magnesite refractories were detd. Chem. compn. was not detd. B. Z. K.

SECTION, C. 1.

Refraction of light

Table on the refraction of light in the atmosphere.
Category, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Monthly list of refraction of light, 1950-1959, 1960-1969.

GLEBOV, S.V., prof. referent

Sintering of magnesium oxide (from "Journal of the American Ceramic Society" no.8, 1951) Ogneupory 18 no.2:96 F '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(United States--Magnesia)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

More on the resistance to wear of refractories at room temperature
(from "Transactions of British Ceramic Societies" no. 4, 1951).
Ogneupory 18 no.4:189 Ap '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(Great Britain--Refractory materials--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent.

Consumption of refractories by the British metallurgical industry
(from Refractories Journal" no. 4, 1952). Ogneupory 18 no.4:190
Ap '53. (MIRA 11:10)

(Great Britain--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Chrome alumina metal refractory (from "Journal of the American
Ceramic Society" no. 11, 1951. Ognepury 18 no.5:239 My '53.
(MIRA 11:10)

(United States--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Refractory properties of pure titanium dioxide (from "Journal of the
American Ceramic Society). Ogneupory 18 no.5:239 My '53.

(MIRA 11:10)

(Canada--Titanium oxides)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Refractories from stabilized fused zirconium dioxide (from "Journal of the American Ceramic Society" no. 4, 1952; "Refractories Journal" no. 5, 1952). Ogneupory 18 no.6:286-287 Je '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(United States--Refractory materials)

GILBOV, S.V., prof. referent.

Investigating used dinas bricks from glass furnace crowns (from
"Journal of the American Chemical Society" no.7, 1952).
Ogneupery 18 no.7:329-331 JI '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(United States--Glass furnaces)
(Firebrick--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof. referent.

Some data on the $\text{MgO} - \text{CaF}_2 - \text{SiO}_2$ system and its importance for
the manufacture of refractory materials (by A.S. Berezhnoi, Dokl.
AN URSR, no. 4, 1951). Ogneupory 18 no.7:335-336 J1 '53.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Refractory materials) (Systems (Chemistry))

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BEREZHNYI, A.S.,
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; GLUBOV, S.V.,
nauchnyy redaktor; GRINBERG, I.F., redaktor [deceased]; LYUBKOV-
SKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Thermit corundum, its properties and use] Termitokorund, ego svoistva
i primeneniye. Pod. red. A.S.Berezhnogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry
po stroit. materialam, 1954. 75 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Chlen-correspondent AN USSR (for Berezhnyy)
(Refractory materials) (Thermit) (Corundum)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Refractories made of uranium dioxide (from "Journ. of Amer.
Ceramic Soc., no. 4, 1953). Ogneupory 19 no.1:43 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(United States--Refractory materials) (Uranium oxides)

GILBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Indian silimanite as glass furnace refractory (from "Refr. Journal"
no. 9, 1952, no. 4, 1953). Ogneupory 19 no.1:44-45 '54.

(MIRA 11:8)

(India--Silimanite) (Refractory materials)

GIEROV, S.V., prof., referent

Stability of linings in hot mixers (from "Stahl und Eisen"
no. 5, 1953). Ogneupory 19 no.1:45 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Germany, Western--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Fuel consumption in modern European tunnel kilns (from "Ref.
Journal" no. 5, 1953). Otechestvo 19 no.1:46 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Europe---Kilns)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Tunnel kiln for firing carbon firebricks (from "Refractories
Journal" no. 8, 1952). Ogneupory 19 no. 1:46 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Great Britain--Kilns)

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31567

Author : Glebov S.V.

Title : Heat and Electrical Insulating Material

Orig Pub: Ogneupory, 1954, No 2, 92.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

GLEBOV, S.V.; KARKLIT, A.K.; GUZDEVA, N.V.

Special density magnesite refractories and their properties.
Ogneupory 19 no.5:235-237 '54. (MIRA 11:8)
(Magnesite) (Refractory materials--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V., prof., referent

Effect of molten aluminum on aluminosilicate refractories
(from "Journal of American Ceramic Society" no.5, 1953).

Ogneupory 19 no.5:238-239 '54.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Aluminum) (Aluminosilicates)

6449. PRODUCTION OF REFRACTORIES IN THE U.S.S.R. (Refract. J., Feb. 1954, vol. 31, pp. 37). A survey of present conditions and future plans is given. Fireclay and other refractories are dealt with, also metallurgical tables are given of typical compositions and properties. Refractories industry follows the expansion of the country's output, with production of basic refractory products showing a large increase. Extensive data on American refractories and their uses are given.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500020018-5

wholly of chrome-magnesite brick and five good handles. (L). 1.8.5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500020018-5"

GLEBOV, S.V.

Results of tests made abroad of foundry bucket bricks and bottom
gatings in casting steel. Ogneupory 20 no. 4:184-191 '55.

(MIRA 8:9)

1. Leningradskiy Institut ogneuporov.
(Firebricks)

GLEBOV, S.V., professor, ref.

The lining of induction furnaces (U.S.A.). (From: "Metal Progress,"
no. 3, 1954). Ogneupory 20 no. 5:237 '55. (MIRA 9:11)
(United States--Electric furnaces)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent, professor.

Use of carborundum fire bricks in ferrous metallurgy (U.S.A.)
(From: "Blast Furnace and Steel Plant" no.3, 1955). Ogneupory
20 no.7:334-335 '55. (MLHA 9:1)
(United States--Refractory materials) (Carborundum)

LUR'YE, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; TSENDLER, A.J., professor, doktor, retsenzent;
GLEBOV, S.V., professor, retsenzent; ITVZNER, R.L., redaktor; EL'KIND,
L.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; BERLOV, A.P., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Refractory materials in nonferrous metallurgy] Ogneupory v tsvetnoi
metallurgii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i
tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1956. 149 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., professor.

The production of basic refractories in Yugoslavia. (from
"Brick Clay Rec.," no. 6, 1955). Ogneupory 21 no.5:239-240
'56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Yugoslavia--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., professor.

Laboratory determination of the wear resistance of refractories
(from "Trans. Brit. Ceramic Soc.," no. 4, 1955). Ogneupory 21
no. 6:285-286 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Great Britain--Refractory materials--Testing)
(Mechanical wear)

GLEBOV, S.V., professor.

"Micromerograph", an instrument for determining the granular composition of fine powders (from "Engineering," no. 4652, 1955).

Ogneupory 21 no.6:286-287 '56. (MLHA 9:11)
(United States--Particle size determination)

RUBIN, G.K.; GUTMAN, M.B.; GLEBOV, S.V.

Use of very lightweight refractories in electric resistance
furnaces. Ogneupory 22 no.1:6-9 '57. (MLBA 10:3)

1. Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro tresta "Electripech" i Leningradskiy
institut ogneporov.
(Refractory materials) (Electric furnaces)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

Using pressed zirconia refractories in the United States glass
industry (from "Amer.Cer.Soc.Bull." no.1 '56). Ogneupory 22 no.1:48
'57. (PLRA 10:3)

(United States--Glass manufacture)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Use of special refractories in the nonferrous metal industry (from
"Journal of Metals" no. 5, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.2:90-92 '57.

(MLHA 10:4)

(United States--Nonferrous metal industries)

(Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Ceramic metal coatings for low-alloy ferrous metals (Amer. Cer. Soc.
Bull." no. 11, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.2:93 '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(United States--Protective coatings)

GLEBOV, S.V.

New electric hygrometer (from "Silikattechnik" no. 2, 1956).
Ogneupory 22 no.2:93 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Germany, East--Hygrometry)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Vibratory compacting of metal and ceramic powders (from "Journal of
the Amer. Cer. Soc." no. 11, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.2:94 '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(United States--Ceramic materials) (Vibrators)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Techniques of differential thermal analysis (DTA) of kaolin and
clay (from "Journal of the Amer. Cer. Soc." no. 12, 1955).

Ogneupory 22 no.2:94 '57.

(MLRA 10:4)

(United States--Thermal analysis) (Clays)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Thermodynamic data on oxides at elevated temperatures ("Journal of the American Ceramic Societies" no. 12, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.2:94 '57.

(MIRA 10:4)

(United States--Ceramic industries) (Thermodynamics)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Quantitative spectrum analysis of silicon carbide (from "Berichte
der Deutsch. Ker. Ges." no. 11, 1955) Ogneupory 22 no.2:96 '57.
(MLHA 10:4)

(Germany, East--Silicon carbide) (Spectrum analysis)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

High temperature microscope (from "Metal Progress" no. 5, 1955).

Ogneupory 22 no.3:134 '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

(United States--Metallography)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

Refractories for steel pouring; from French data (from "Trans.
Brit. Cer. Soc." no. 9, 1955). Ogneupory 22 no.3:134-137 '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

(France--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

~~Heat-proof properties of grog refractories~~ (from "Stahl und
Eisen" no. 7, 1954). Ogneupory 22 no.3:138-139 '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Germany, East--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Production of dinas bricks at a new plant in the United States
(from: "Ceramic Age" no.2, 1956). Abstracted by S.V. Glebov.

Ogneupory 22 no.4:189 '57.

(MLRA 10:6)

(United States--Firebrick)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Revision of the ASTM C 16-49 American standard for testing of
refractories for deformation under load (from "Amer. Ceram. Soc.
Bull.," no.7, 1956). Abstracted by S.V. Glebov. Ogneupory 22
no.4:189 '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(United States--Refractory materials--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Heat insulation refractories in the Czechoslovak People's Republic
and the Polish People's Republic (from: "Stavivo" no.1, 1956).

Abstracted by S.V. Glebov. Ogneupory 22 no.4:190 '57.(MLRA 10:6)

(Czechoslovakia--Refractory materials)

(Poland--Refractory materials)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Investigating the structure of certain types of refractory materials having a high alumina content (from "La Ceramica" no.1, 1956). Abstracted by S.V. Glebov. Ogneupory 22 no.4: 190-191 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Italy--Refractory materials--Testing)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

Determining the size of porosities in refractory materials
(from "Archiv für das Eisenhüttenwesen" no.9 1955). Ogne-
upory 22 no.5:236 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Germany, West--Refractories industry)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

Data on "Almulit" new brand of aluminum silicate firebrick
(from: "Silicate Industriel" no. 8/9 1954). Ognepory 22
no. 5:238 '57. (MLBA 10:6)
(Belgium--Firebrick)

GLEBOV, S. V.

✓ Cyanite refractories from Kiev deposits. L. A. Ivanova and S. V. Glebov. *Ogneupor* 42, 252-60 (1971). - A cyanite deposit of exceptionally high purity is reported from Kiev. Analysis shows SiO_2 87.8, Al_2O_3 98.0, TiO_2 1.3, Fe_2O_3 1.5, CaO 0.42, MgO 0.60, Na_2O and K_2O 0.67% at 1080°; percentages of mineral components: cyanite 41.2, quartz 38.1, mica, staurolite, C and other minerals 19.1%. H. L. O'Brien

4E3C

4E

4E

GLEBOV, S.V.

~~Gunite coating of open hearth furnace crowns~~ (from "Stahl und Eisen"
no.6, 1956) Ogneupory 22 no.7:332-333 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Germany, West--Gunite) (Austria--Gunite)

GLEBOV, S.V., referent.

Newly discovered phases of silica (abridged translation of R.B. Sosman's article entitled "New and old Phases of Silica" published in Trans. Brit. Cer. Soc. no.11, 1955). Ogneupory 22, no.7:333-336 '57. (MLBA 10:8)

(Silica)

0160051

SECRET, U.S. GOVERNMENT

For a full and complete description of the
classification system, see the
(1) and (2) of the classification system.

Classification
System
Office

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GLEBOV, S.V.

More on the single component system SiO_2 (from "Berichte der
Deutsch. Ker. Ges." no.10, '56, "Naturwissenschaften," no.8 '56).
Abstracted by S.V. Glebov. Oganepory 23 no.9:432 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Germany, East--Silicon dioxide)

GLEBOV, S.W.

Refractory materials for blast furnaces in France (from "Docum.
metallurg. no.25, 1956). Ogneupory 22 no.11:523-524 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(France--Blast furnaces)

GILBOV, S.V.

Modifications of zirconia (from "Transactions of the British Ceramic Society" no.6, 1954). Ogneupory 22 no.11:524 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Zirconium oxides)

GLEBOV, S.V.

More on the equilibrium diagram SiO_2 - Al_2O_3 (from "Bull. Soc.
Franç. céram." no.33, 1956). Ogneupory 22 no.11:524-525 '57.
(Refractory materials) (Chemical equilibrium) (MIRA 11:1)

GLEBOV, S.V.

Mechanical properties of basic refractories at high temperatures
(from "Refractories Journ." no.1, 1957). Ogneupory 22 no.11:525-
526 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Great Britain--Refractory materials--Testing)

25(1) FROM 1 BOOK REFRACTORY 807/1768
 Spongy clay refractory (silica) refractory (refractories in various
 refractory) Collection of articles) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958.
 Russian ally inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Mat. B. I. Givarin, Engineer M. of Publishing House: I. P. Krasovskiy, Tech. M. I.
 A. I. Shcherb.

REMARKS: This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in various
 metallurgy.

CONTENTS: The book consists of 20 articles on the development and use of re-
 fractories in the Soviet metallurgical industry. D. I. Givarin, in the first
 part, presents the prospects for development and research projects for the
 period 1958-1965. In subsequent articles deal with recent developments in
 basic and acidic refractories for blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces, and for the
 lining of ladles and special equipment used in the treatment of steel. A. B. Krasovskiy discusses the technology of manufacturing
 magnesite and firebrick refractories which frequently replace lime brick and
 fire clay. Several authors state that good results were obtained with

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periclase-silica brick and with bricks made of magnesite and chromite
 compounds. The application of new refractories, including high-
 temperature oxides, binding media, and cements, combined with ad-
 vanced techniques in lining furnaces, are said to have more than doubled the time
 between relinings and overhauling furnaces. O. M. Margulis and A. D.
 Shcherb discuss the use of "tagged" stones to determine the degree of consump-
 tion of steel by refractory lining particles. E. K. Lazynskiy describes the pro-
 duction of refractories by the "dry" method. V. D. Tikhonov, who was of Leningrad
 Steel plant, and I. A. Krasovskiy and V. D. Tikhonov, who were of Leningrad
 Magnesium plant, discuss the properties and use of magnesite and magnesite
 bricks in industrial furnaces. The last paper written by A. I. Shcherb
 compares and evaluates the physical properties and service life of three
 types of refractories: magnesite bricks, lime bricks and bricks with high alumina
 content. Tables, diagrams, and photographs accompany the papers. 707

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131-1-13/14

AUTHOR: Olebov, S. V. , Reviewer

TITLE: New Types of Basic Refractory Products for Open-hearth Furnaces with Chromium-Magnesite Vaults (Austria) (Novyye vidy osnovnykh ogneporov dlya martenovskikh pechey s khromomagnezitovymi svodami (Avstriya))

PERIODICAL: Ognepory, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 45 - 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part of this paper gives a report on an Austrian paper published in the periodical "Neue Hütte", 1957, Nr 2/3, pp. 142 - 150. The author is K. Leitner. The second part contains a report on a French paper, published in Bull Soc. Franc. Ceram. 1956, Nr 33, pp. 11 - 17, and deals with the strength tests of ladle bricks in operation. The author is L. Halm. There are 5 figures, and 1 table.

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1. Refractory materials--Application

Card 1/1

Glebov, S. V.

AUTHORS: Stavrolakis, I. A., Barr, H. N., Rice, H. H. 131-2-10/10-
Glebov, S. V. Reviewer

TITLE: Cermets on Boride Basis (Kermety na osnove boridov).

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 96-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract from a paper by I. A. Stavrolakis, H. N. Barr, and H. H. Rice in English, published in Amer. Ceram. Soc. Bull. 1956, Vol. 35, Nr 2, 47-52.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Glebov, S.V.. Abstractor 131-53-4-14/17

TITLE: Experiments to Produce Refractories From Canadian Kyanite Concentrates (Opyty izgotovleniya ogneporov iz kanadskogo kyanitovogo kontsentrata)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, ~~1956~~¹⁹⁵⁷ Nr 4. pp. 191-194 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These are abstracts from English papers published in Amer.Ceram. Soc.Bull. 1956. Vol. 35. Nr 3, 305-308 (V.D.Svikis, J.G.Phillips) and Ref.Journ., 1957. Vol. 35. Nr 3, 102-110 (V.D.Svikis). There are 2 references.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Glebov, S.V., Abstractor 131-58-4-15/17
TITLE: Basic Refractory Plant in the USA (Zavod osnovnykh
ogneuporov v SShA)
PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, . . . Nr 4, pp. 192-192 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: This is an abstract from an English paper published in Blast
Furn. and St. Plant, 1956, Vol. 44, Nr 12, 1432-1433. There is
1 reference.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Glebov, S.V., Professor

72-58-6-13/13

TITLE: The Industry for Refractories in the USSR and in Other Countries in the Years 1952-1957 (Ogneupornaya promyshlennost' v SSSR i v raznykh stranakh v 1952-1957 gg.)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, No. 6, pp. 41-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1.) Raw Material. In China the exploitation of solid kinds of diaspore kaolin with an alumina content of 52-57%, of pure magnesites, quartzites, and dolomites, which fully meet the demands of the country's industry, was begun. In the USSR deposits of new refractory raw materials were discovered and investigated: the Troshkovo deposit (clay) in Siberia, Chalgansk and Svyatogorsk deposits (kaolin-containing sand), in the Far East, Turgaysk deposit (bauxites), in the Kazakh SSR, Tal'skoye deposit (magnesite) in Siberia, Novoselitsk deposit (kaolin) in the Ukrainian SSR.
2.) Fire Clay. Rotating drying kilns are being used in an increasing degree for the burning of fire clay. Three such kilns are in operation in the USSR, two in Poland, and one in Rumania. In the USSR the manufacture of fire clay products by the method of half-dry pressing is being developed.

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